

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.

U.S. Real Estate Portfolio

Above average current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of companies in the U.S. real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts.

Investment Adviser
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.
does business in certain instances as
Van Kampen

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc. (the "Fund") is a mutual fund that provides investment vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies and for certain tax-qualified investors.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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U.S. Real Estate Portfolio

Objective

The Portfolio seeks to provide above average current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of companies in the U.S. real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts.

Approach

The Portfolio's adviser, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser"), seeks a combination of above average current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of companies in the U.S. real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Portfolio focuses on REITs as well as real estate operating companies ("REOCs") that invest in a variety of property types and regions. The Adviser's approach emphasizes bottom-up stock selection with a top-down asset allocation overlay.

Process

The Adviser actively manages the Portfolio using a combination of top-down and bottom-up methodologies. The top-down asset allocation overlay is determined by focusing on key regional criteria, which include demographic and macroeconomic considerations (for example, population, employment, household formation and income). The Adviser employs a value-driven approach to bottom-up security selection, which emphasizes underlying asset values, values per square foot and property yields. In seeking an optimal matrix of regional and property market exposure, the Adviser considers broad demographic and macroeconomic factors as well as other criteria, such as space demand, new construction and rental patterns. The Adviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding is less attractive based on a number of factors, including changes in the holding's share price, earnings prospects relative to its peers and/or business prospects.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Portfolio's assets will be invested in equity securities of companies in the U.S. real estate industry. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, you would be notified in writing of any changes.

A company is considered to be in the U.S. real estate industry if it meets the following tests: (1) a company

is considered to be from the United States (i) if its securities are traded on a recognized stock exchange in the United States, (ii) if alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenues from either goods produced, sales made or services performed in the United States or (iii) if it is organized or has a principal office in the United States; and (2) a company is considered to be in the real estate industry if it (i) derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from the ownership, construction, management, financing or sale of residential, commercial or industrial real estate, or (ii) has at least 50% of the fair market value of its assets invested in residential, commercial or industrial real estate.

Risks

Investing in the Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are willing to accept the risks and uncertainties of investing in the equity securities of U.S. real estate companies. In general, prices of equity securities are more volatile than those of fixed income securities. The prices of equity securities will rise and fall in response to a number of different factors. In particular, prices of equity securities will respond to events that affect entire financial markets or industries (changes in inflation or consumer demand, for example) and to events that affect particular issuers (news about the success or failure of a new product, for example).

Investing in real estate companies entails the risks of the real estate business generally, including sensitivity to economic and business cycles, changing demographic patterns and government actions. In addition, at times the Portfolio's market sector, U.S. real estate securities, may under perform relative to other sectors or the overall market.

Investing in REITs and REOCs exposes investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which REITs and REOCs are organized and operated. REITs generally invest directly in real estate (equity REITs), in mortgages (mortgage REITs) or in some combination of the two (hybrid REITs). REOCs are entities that generally are engaged directly in real estate management or development activities. The Portfolio will invest primarily in equity REITs. Operating REITs requires specialized management skills and the Portfolio indirectly bears REIT management

U.S. Real Estate Portfolio (Cont'd)

expenses along with the direct expenses of the Portfolio. Individual REITs may own a limited number of properties and may concentrate in a particular region or property type. REITs also must satisfy specific requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in order to qualify for the tax-free pass through of income.

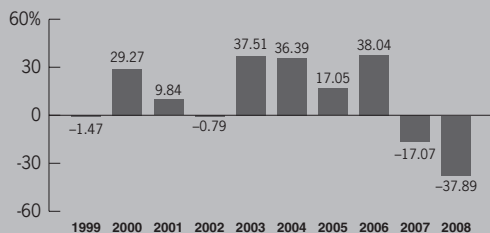
The risks of investing in the Portfolio may be intensified because the Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of

a limited number of issuers. As a result, the performance of a particular investment or a small group of investments may affect the Portfolio's performance more than if the Portfolio were diversified and a decline in the value of a particular instrument would cause the Portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree.

Please see "Additional Risk Factors and Information" for further information about these and other risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Performance (Class I)

Commenced operations on March 3, 1997



High Quarter 10/04 - 12/04 17.10%

Low Quarter 10/08 - 12/08 -37.80%

Average Annual Total Return (Class I)

(for the calendar periods ended December 31, 2008)

	U.S. Real Estate Portfolio	FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index	S&P 500® Index
Past One Year	-37.89%	-37.73%	-37.00%
Past Five Years	2.57%	0.91%	-2.19%
Past Ten Years	8.04%	7.42%	-1.38%

The bar chart and table show the performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares year-by-year and as an average over different periods of time. This performance information does not include the impact of any charges deducted by your insurance company. If it did, returns would be lower. The bar chart and table demonstrate the variability of performance over time and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. How the Portfolio has performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

The FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index of tax qualified equity REITs listed on the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Amex and the NASDAQ National Market List. An index is a hypothetical measure of performance based on the ups and downs of securities that make up a particular market. The Index is unmanaged and its returns do not include any sales charges or fees. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Standard & Poor's 500® Index (S&P 500®) measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equities market, covering approximately 75% of the U.S. equities market. The Index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. An index is a hypothetical measure of performance based on the ups and downs of securities that make up a particular market. The index is unmanaged and its returns do not include any sales charges or fees. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio (Class I)

The Commission requires that the Portfolio disclose in this table the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the table do not reflect voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements from the Adviser, which are described in the footnotes. In addition, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the table do not reflect the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If it did, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses would be higher.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses

(expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets)

Advisory Fees*	0.77%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.30%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.07%

* This table does not show the effects of the Adviser's voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its advisory fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio so that Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses, excluding certain investment related expenses described below, will not exceed 1.10%.

In determining the actual amount of voluntary advisory fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for the Portfolio, if any, certain investment related expenses, such as foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed, are excluded from Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses. If these expenses were included, the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses after voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements could exceed the expense ratio shown in the preceding paragraph of this note.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, after giving effect to the Adviser's voluntary advisory fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements, the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses incurred by investors, including certain investment related expenses, were 1.07%. The Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses, excluding certain investment related expenses, were 1.05%.

Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are voluntary and the Adviser reserves the right to terminate any waivers and/or reimbursements at any time and without notice.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be equal to the amounts reflected in the table to the right. The example does not reflect the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If it did, expenses would be higher.

Example

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Real Estate Portfolio	\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306

Additional Risk Factors and Information

This section discusses additional risk factors and information relating to the Portfolio. The Portfolio's investment practices and limitations are described in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which is incorporated by reference and legally is a part of this Prospectus. For details on how to obtain a copy of the SAI and other reports and information, see the back cover of this Prospectus.

Price Volatility

The value of your investment in the Portfolio is based on the market prices of the securities the Portfolio holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions or companies. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Portfolio owns and the markets in which the securities trade. Over time, equity securities have generally shown gains superior to fixed income securities, although they have tended to be more volatile in the short term. As a result of price volatility, there is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

Equity Securities

Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, depositary receipts, rights and warrants. The Portfolio may invest in equity securities that are publicly traded on securities exchanges or over the counter or in equity securities that are not publicly traded. Securities that are not publicly traded may be more difficult to sell and their value may fluctuate more dramatically than other securities. The prices of convertible securities are affected by changes similar to those of equity and fixed income securities. The value of a convertible security tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying equity security.

Real Estate Investing

The Portfolio invests in companies that are mainly in the real estate industry. As a result, these companies

(and, therefore, the Portfolio) will experience the risks of investing in real estate directly. Real estate is a cyclical business, highly sensitive to general and local economic developments and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Real estate income and values may also be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values. Government actions, such as tax increases, zoning law changes or environmental regulations, may also have a major impact on real estate. Changing interest rates and credit quality requirements will also affect the cash flow of real estate companies and their ability to meet capital needs.

Temporary Defensive Investments

When the Adviser believes that changes in economic, financial or political conditions warrant, the Portfolio may invest without limit in certain short- and medium-term fixed income securities that may be inconsistent with the Portfolio's principal investment strategies for temporary defensive purposes. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts the effects of these changes, such defensive investments may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. The Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover

Consistent with its investment policies, the Portfolio will purchase and sell securities without regard to the effect on portfolio turnover. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, over 100% per year) will cause the Portfolio to incur additional transaction costs. The Portfolio may engage in frequent trading of securities to achieve its investment objective.

Fund Management

Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser is Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., which does business in certain instances as “Van Kampen.” The Adviser, with principal offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036, conducts a worldwide portfolio management business, and provides a broad range of portfolio management services to customers in the United States and abroad. Morgan Stanley is the direct parent of the Adviser and the indirect parent of Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., the Fund’s distributor (the “Distributor”). Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of November 30, 2008, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$393.2 billion in assets under management or supervision.

Advisory Fee

The Adviser is entitled to receive an advisory fee at an annual percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below:

Assets	Fee
First \$500 million	0.80%
From \$500 million to \$1 billion	0.75%
More than \$1 billion	0.70%

However, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its advisory fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio so that total annual operating expenses of the Portfolio will not exceed 1.10% of its average daily net assets. For purposes of determining the amount of the voluntary advisory fee waiver and/or reimbursement, if any, the annual operating expenses of the Portfolio exclude certain investment related expenses such as foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed. As a result, the expense ratio, including these expenses, after fee waivers and/or reimbursements may be higher than 1.10%. Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are voluntary and the Adviser reserves the right to terminate any waiver and/or reimbursement at any time without notice.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, the Adviser received a fee for advisory services (net of fee

waivers and/or expense reimbursements) equal to 0.77% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the Board of Directors’ approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2008.

The Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay compensation (out of their own funds and not as an expense of the Portfolio) to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers and/or certain insurance companies or other financial intermediaries or service providers in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and/or retention of shares of the Portfolio and/or shareholder servicing. Such compensation may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such compensation may provide such affiliated or unaffiliated entities with an incentive to favor sales of the Portfolio’s shares over other investment options. Any such payments will not change the net asset value or the price of the Portfolio’s shares. For more information, please see the Fund’s SAI.

Portfolio Management

The Portfolio’s assets are managed within the Real Estate team. The team consists of portfolio managers and analysts. Theodore R. Bigman, a Managing Director of the Adviser, is the member of the team primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio. Mr. Bigman has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 1995 and began managing the Portfolio in March 1997.

The Portfolio is managed by Mr. Bigman, who is supported by a team of six research analysts. Together, Mr. Bigman and the team determine investment strategy, establish asset-allocation frameworks and direct the implementation of investment strategy.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager’s compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the portfolio manager’s ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

The composition of the team may change from time to time.

Shareholder Information

Share Class

This Prospectus offers Class I shares of the U.S. Real Estate Portfolio. The Fund also offers Class II shares of the Portfolio through a separate prospectus. Class II shares are subject to higher expenses due to the imposition of a 12b-1 fee. For eligibility information, contact your insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan.

Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares

Shares are offered on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business.

The Portfolio offers its shares only to insurance companies for separate accounts that they establish to fund variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts, and to other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. An insurance company purchases or redeems shares of the Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of net contract premiums or purchase payments allocated to a separate account investment division, transfers to or from a separate account investment division, contract loans and repayments, contract withdrawals and surrenders, and benefit payments. The contract prospectus describes how contract owners may allocate, transfer and withdraw amounts to, and from, separate accounts.

There are no known disadvantages to variable product contract owners or qualified plan participants arising out of the fact that the Portfolio offers its shares to separate accounts of various insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products and various other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors that oversees the Portfolio intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts that may possibly arise due to these arrangements and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response.

Pricing of Portfolio Shares

The price per share will be the net asset value (NAV) per share next determined after the Fund or the insurance company receives your purchase or redemption order. The NAV for one share is the value of that share’s portion of all of the net assets in the Portfolio. The Fund determines the NAV per share for the Portfolio as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the Portfolio is open for business.

About Net Asset Value

The NAV per share of the Portfolio is determined by dividing the total of the value of the Portfolio’s investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of outstanding shares of the Portfolio. In making this calculation, the Portfolio generally values securities at market price. If market prices are unavailable or may be unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, the value for those securities will be determined in good faith at fair value using methods approved by the Board of Directors.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The Portfolio may hold portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges. These securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of these investments may change on days when you cannot purchase or sell shares. To the extent the Portfolio invests in open-end management companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Investment Company Act”), the Portfolio’s NAV is calculated based upon the NAV of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.

The NAV of Class I shares will differ from that of other classes because of class-specific expenses that each class may pay.

Dividends and Distributions

The Portfolio distributes its net investment income, if any, at least annually as dividends and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Taxes

The Portfolio expects that it will not have to pay federal income taxes if it distributes annually all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. The Portfolio does not expect to be subject to federal excise taxes with respect to undistributed income.

Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts. For information on federal income taxation of a life insurance company with respect to its receipt

Shareholder Information (Cont'd)

of distributions from the Portfolio and federal income taxation of owners of variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, refer to the contract prospectus.

Because each investor's tax circumstances are unique and the tax laws may change, you should consult your tax advisor about the federal, state and local tax consequences applicable to your investment.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Frequent purchases and redemptions of shares pursuant to the instructions of insurance company contract owners or qualified plan participants is referred to as "market-timing" or "short-term trading" and may present risks for other contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio, which may include, among other things, dilution in the value of the Portfolio's shares indirectly held by contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio, interference with the efficient management of the Portfolio, increased brokerage and administrative costs and forcing the Portfolio to hold excess levels of cash.

Investments in other types of securities also may be susceptible to short-term trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A contract owner may seek to engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (referred to as "price-arbitrage"). The Portfolio's policies with respect to valuing portfolio securities are described above in "About Net Asset Value."

The Fund's Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares by Portfolio shareholders. Insurance companies or qualified plans generally do not provide specific contract owner or plan participant transaction instructions to the Portfolio

on an ongoing basis. Therefore, to some extent, the Portfolio relies on the insurance companies and qualified plans to monitor frequent short-term trading by contract owners. However, the Portfolio has entered into agreements with insurance companies and qualified plans whereby the insurance companies and qualified plans are required to provide certain contract owner identification and transaction information upon the Portfolio's request. The Portfolio may use this information to help identify and prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will be able to identify or prevent all market-timing activity.

If the Portfolio identifies suspected market-timing activity, the insurance company or qualified plan will be contacted and asked to take steps to prevent further market-timing activity (e.g., sending warning letters or blocking frequent trading by underlying contract owners or participants). Insurance companies may be prohibited by the terms of the underlying insurance contract from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to implement remedial steps to prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan is unwilling or unable to take remedial steps to discourage or prevent frequent trading, or does not take action promptly, certain contract owners or participants may be able to engage in frequent trading to the detriment of contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan refuses to take remedial action, or takes action that the Portfolio deems insufficient, a determination will be made whether it is appropriate to terminate the relationship with such insurance company or qualified plan.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). In addition, this performance information does not include the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If

it did, returns would be lower. The information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. Ernst & Young LLP's unqualified report appears in the Portfolio's Annual Report to Shareholders and is incorporated by reference in the SAI. The Annual Report and the Portfolio's financial statements, as well as the SAI, are available at no cost from the Portfolio at the toll free number noted on the back cover to this Prospectus or from your insurance company.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Per Share Data and Ratios					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$22.05	\$29.37	\$23.09	\$20.49	\$15.58
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income#	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.35
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(5.87)	(4.90)	8.02	3.08	5.17
Total From Investment Operations	(5.56)	(4.58)	8.38	3.44	5.52
Distributions from and/or in Excess of:					
Net Investment Income	(0.69)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.26)	(0.28)
Net Realized Gain	(7.60)	(2.43)	(1.80)	(0.58)	(0.33)
Total Distributions	(8.29)	(2.74)	(2.10)	(0.84)	(0.61)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$8.20	\$22.05	\$29.37	\$23.09	\$20.49
Total Return±	(37.89)%	(17.07)%	38.04%	17.05%	36.39%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$396,921	\$761,902	\$1,408,168	\$1,072,408	\$985,211
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets ⁽¹⁾	1.07%+	1.04%+	1.01%	1.03%	1.06%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Excluding Investment Related Expenses	1.05%+	1.02%+	1.01%	1.03%	1.06%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	2.01%+	1.14%+	1.40%	1.72%	2.04%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	35%	41%	25%	26%	11%

Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

± Calculated based on the net asset value as of the last business day of the period. Performance does not reflect fees and expenses imposed by your insurance company's separate account. If performance information included the effect of these additional charges, the total return would be lower.

+ Reflects rebate of certain Portfolio expenses in connection with the investments in Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Money Market Portfolio — Institutional Class during the period. As a result of such rebate, the expenses as a percentage of its net assets were affected by less than 0.005%.

Where to Find Additional Information

Statement of Additional Information

In addition to this Prospectus, the Fund has a SAI, dated May 1, 2009, which contains additional, more detailed information about the Fund and the Portfolio. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus.

Shareholder Reports

The Fund publishes annual and semi-annual reports containing financial statements. These reports contain additional information about the Portfolio's investments. In the Fund's shareholder reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and the investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during that period.

For additional Fund information, including information regarding the investments comprising the Portfolio, and to make shareholder inquiries, please call 1-800-281-2715 or contact your insurance company.

You may obtain the SAI and shareholder reports without charge by contacting the Fund at the toll-free number above or your insurance company or on our web site at www.vankampen.com.

Information about the Fund, including the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports, may be obtained from the Commission in any of the following ways: (1) In person: you may review and copy documents in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 1-202-551-8090); (2) On-line: you may retrieve information from the EDGAR Database on the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>; or (3) By mail: you may request documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the Commission at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov. To aid you in obtaining this information, the Fund's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-7607.